

LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior listings.

1-28. (CANCELED)

29. (ORIGINAL) A method for isolating purified RNA from a biological sample comprising

- a) treating the sample with a reagent comprising phenol at a final concentration ranging from about 10%^{w/w} to about 60%^{w/w} and at least one ribonuclease inhibitor,
- b) mixing the sample with at least one hydrophobic solvent while maintaining a pH in the range from about pH 3.6 to below pH 4.0,
- c) recovering purified RNA from an aqueous phase to which about an equal volume of a water-soluble organic solvent is added to precipitate the purified RNA, and
- d) washing and solubilizing the precipitated RNA.

30. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 29 wherein the reagent in (a) further comprises a buffer selected from at least one of acetate, citrate, phosphate, phthalate, tartrate, lactate, or mixtures thereof.

31. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 29 wherein the reagent in (a) further comprises at least one ribonuclease inhibitor.

32. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 31 wherein the ribonuclease inhibitor is selected from at least one of proteinase K, ribonuclease inhibitor from human placenta, vanadyl ribonucleoside complex, chaotropic salts, or mixtures thereof.

33. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 32 wherein the chaotropic salts are selected from at least one of urea salts, guanidine salts, or mixtures thereof.

34. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 33 wherein the guanidine salts are selected from at least one of guanidine thiocyanate or guanidine hydrochloride at a final concentration in the range of about 0.5 M to about 6 M.

35. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method of claim 29 wherein the reagent in (a) further comprises a detergent at a concentration < 0.1% w/w.

36. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 35 wherein the detergent is selected from at least one of sarcosine, polyoxyethylenesorbitan, a dodecylsulfate salt, or mixtures thereof.

37. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 29 wherein the reagent in (a) further comprises an inorganic or

organic salt and a chelating agent.

38. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 37 wherein the inorganic or organic salt is selected from at least one of chlorides, phosphates, bromates, acetates, citrates, phthalates, tartrates, lactates, or thiocyanates of sodium, potassium, lithium or ammonium.

39. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 37 wherein the chelating agent is selected from at least one of citrates, ethylenediamine tetraacetic salts, or mixtures thereof.

40. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 29 wherein the reagent in (a) further comprises phenol derivatives selected from at least one of phenylethanol, propylene phenoxylol, thymol, butylphenol, or mixtures thereof at a final concentration up to about 5%^{w/w}.

41. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 29 wherein the reagent in (a) further comprises phenol solubilizers selected from at least one of polyalcohols, monoalcohols, and guanidine salts.

42. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 29 wherein the reagent in (a) further comprises at least one organic compound in a concentration ranging from about 1%^{w/w} to about 5%^{w/w} sufficient to increase the density of the composition.

43. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 42 wherein the organic compound is selected from at least one of cyclohexyl bromide, dibromopropane, dichlorobenzoic acid, and mixtures thereof.

44. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method of claim 29 wherein the sample is first treated with the phenol-free composition of either of claims 17 or 26 before step (a), the phenol-free composition comprising
at least one hydrophobic organic solvent at a final concentration in the range from about 10%^{w/w} to about 40%^{w/w}, and at least one acid sufficient to maintain a pH in the range of about pH 3.6 to below pH 4.0 during phase separation, and an optional acid solubilizer, or
at least one ribonuclease inhibitor and a buffer selected from at least one of acetate, citrate, phosphate, phthalate, tartrate, lactate, or mixtures thereof, sufficient to maintain a pH of the composition in the range from about pH 3.6 to below pH 4.0.

45. (ORIGINAL) The method according to claims 29 or 41 wherein the reagent in (a) is buffered to maintain a pH in the range from about pH 3.6 to below pH 4.0.

46. (ORIGINAL) The method according to claims 29 or 44 wherein step (a) is performed at a pH ranging from about pH 3.9 to about pH 9.0, and the sample is then adjusted to a pH ranging from

about pH 3.6 to below pH 4.0.

47. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) An acidic phenol precipitation method for isolating purified RNA from a biological sample comprising the steps of

- a) treating the sample with a mono-phase reagent comprising phenol at a final concentration ranging from about 3%^{w/w} to less than 30%^{w/w} and a buffer sufficient to maintain a pH of the composition in the range from about pH 3.6 to about pH 5.5,
- b) sedimenting or filtering the sample to obtain a purified sample substantially free of DNA, proteins, and cellular components,
- c) adding to the purified sample about an equal volume of a water-soluble organic solvent to precipitate purified RNA,
- d) sedimenting or filtering the precipitated RNA, and
- e) washing and solubilizing the precipitated RNA.

48. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A two-step method for isolating purified RNA from a biological sample comprising

- a) treating the sample with a mono-phase reagent comprising phenol at a final concentration ranging from about 3%^{w/w} to less than 30%^{w/w}, at least one chaotrope, and a buffer sufficient to maintain a pH of the composition in the range from about pH 3.6 to about pH 5.5,
- b) sedimenting or filtering the sample to obtain a purified sample substantially free of DNA, proteins, and cellular components,
- c) adding to the purified sample at least one hydrophobic organic solvent and a buffer in a concentration sufficient to maintain a pH of the purified sample in the range from about pH 3.6 to below pH 4.0,
- c) recovering purified RNA from an aqueous phase to which about an equal volume of a water soluble organic solvent is added to precipitate purified RNA,
- d) sedimenting or filtrating the precipitated RNA, and
- e) washing and solubilizing the precipitated RNA.

49. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 48 where the hydrophobic organic solvent is sufficiently dense to separate the organic phase during phase separation.

50. (ORIGINAL) The method according to claims 47 or 48 wherein the hydrophobic organic solvent is selected from at least one of caprolactone, ethylene glycol diacetate, polyethylene glycol dibenzoate, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, bromochloropropane, bromonaphtalene, bromoanisole, or mixtures thereof.

51. (ORIGINAL) The method according to claims 47 or 48 wherein the sample is treated with the

composition of (a) at about 1.5X to about 2.5X concentration, and the resulting sample is diluted to approach the non-concentrated solution.

52. (ORIGINAL) The method according to any of claims 29, 44, 47, or 48 wherein the solvent added to precipitate RNA is at least one of lower alcohols, polyalcohols, acetone, ethyleneglycol diacetate, methyl sulfoxide, or mixtures thereof.

53-58. (CANCELED)

59. (ORIGINAL) A method for selectively precipitating higher molecular weight RNA from a biological sample comprising

treating the sample with an aqueous composition comprising phenol at a final concentration ranging from about 1%^{w/w} to about 60%^{w/w}, at least one chaotrope, a buffer in a concentration sufficient to maintain a pH of the composition in the range from about pH 2.0 to about pH 9.0, at least one water-soluble organic solvent at a concentration from about 10%^{w/w} to about 40%^{w/w} to selectively precipitate higher molecular weight RNA from the sample, and

precipitating purified higher molecular weight RNA from the sample.

60. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 59 further comprising the step of thereafter adding additional organic solvent sufficient to increase the concentration of organic solvent to at least 50%^{w/w} to precipitate lower molecular weight RNA, and precipitating purified lower molecular weight RNA from the sample.

61. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 59 comprising preparing the biological sample according to any of claims 29, 44, 47, or 48 to obtain an aqueous solution of RNA, and precipitating RNA from the aqueous solution.

62. (NEW) A method for isolating purified RNA from a biological sample comprising

a) treating the sample with a reagent comprising phenol at a final concentration ranging from about 10%^{w/w} to about 60%^{w/w} and at least one ribonuclease inhibitor, the phenol comprising derivative selected from at least one of phenylethanol, propylene phenoxylol, thymol, butylphenol, or mixtures thereof at a final concentration up to about 5%^{w/w},

b) mixing the sample with at least one hydrophobic solvent while maintaining a pH in the range from about pH 3.6 to below pH 4.0,

c) recovering purified RNA from an aqueous phase to which about an equal volume of a water-soluble organic solvent is added to precipitate the purified RNA, and

d) washing and solubilizing the precipitated RNA.

63. (NEW) A method for isolating purified RNA from a biological sample comprising

a) treating the sample with a reagent comprising phenol at a final concentration ranging from about 10%^{w/w} to about 60%^{w/w}, at least one ribonuclease inhibitor, and an organic compound selected from at least one of cyclohexyl bromide, dibromopropane, dichlorobenzoic acid, and mixtures thereof in a concentration ranging from about 1%^{w/w} to about 5%^{w/w} sufficient to increase the density of the composition,

b) mixing the sample with at least one hydrophobic solvent while maintaining a pH in the range from about pH 3.6 to below pH 4.0,

c) recovering purified RNA from an aqueous phase to which about an equal volume of a water-soluble organic solvent is added to precipitate the purified RNA, and

d) washing and solubilizing the precipitated RNA.